

The Herald and News

H. H. AULL, Editor.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Cleveland spoke in Chicago last night on the topic of "Good Citizenship." It was a vivid and characteristic setting forth of the truth that it is not only the privilege, but the duty of each citizen to become a politician. He said:

"It is time that there should be an end of self-satisfied gratification, or pretense of virtue, in the phrase, 'I am not a politician,' and it is time to forbid the prostitution of the word to a sinister use. Every citizen should be politician enough to bring himself within the true meaning of the term, as one who concerns himself with 'the regulation or government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity.' This is politics in its best sense, and this is good citizenship."

There is nothing new in the thought. But it is one which cannot be too often enunciated.

The above is from an editorial comment on Mr. Cleveland's speech by the Atlanta Journal. All American citizens are or should be politicians in the true and highest and better meaning of the term. In our government every citizen should be interested in securing the best possible public service, and every one has a voice in the selection of those who are to conduct the affairs of State. The term politician should not be construed as it often is as a term of derision. Only by every citizen who enjoys the privilege of an elector exercising that privilege for the highest and best interests of the commonwealth can the best form of government be secured. The trouble is that too many hold the franchise too lightly and do not realize the importance of the right which they enjoy. In our form of government the government itself cannot rise above the estimate placed upon it by the average of the citizens who exercise the right of suffrage. It is a serious matter to cast a ballot. And yet how few are they who so consider it.

Mrs. Susan P. Lee's "New School History of the United States," according to the Macon Telegraph, "is a creditable and honest effort of a good and intelligent Southern woman to tell the truth as she sees it, and to bring before Southern youths important facts which would otherwise escape their attention." As a matter of fact, is Mrs. Lee a native of the South, or is it so taken for granted because her husband was named Lee? Her blunders and omissions in recording historical facts do not warrant the supposition that she is a Southern woman, or that she is really intelligent—Greenville Mountaineer.

This is the book that Col. J. J. Dargan attacks in his lectures on S. C. History and we would be glad to have Col. Dargan answer the above paragraph.—Darlington Co. Messenger.

And yet this is the book put upon the children in the public schools when we had a better book which it replaced. Chambers' U. S. History is a very attractive book and accurate in statement and fair and impartial to all sections of the country.

We acknowledge receipt of the thirteenth annual edition of the book of "Cotton Movement and Fluctuations" issued by Lathan, Alexander & Co., of New York. It is a very valuable work and is now become a standard work on the cotton movement and as a book of reference.

Mr. George D. Tillman had many friends in Newberry, as elsewhere throughout the State, who were pained to learn of his death. He was the second son of the late Congressman George D. Tillman, and a young man whose sterling qualities and genial nature had made him friends wherever he was known.

The Herald and News regrets that the people of Newberry county did not take a sufficient interest in the good roads matter to attend the meeting on Wednesday to consider the plan prepared by the special committee appointed for that purpose. The roads at present, owing to the beautiful weather we have had, are in very good condition. When the real winter weather comes and the roads cut up then the people will begin to kick about bad roads. The time to do something is before they get bad. Of course the mass meeting will not work roads but there must be something wrong with our system, or if there is not then we need to devise a new plan. That was the purpose for which the meeting was called. To talk over the various plans suggested and to see if out of a multitude of counsel something practical could be evolved.

The fact that the supervisor has made eight miles of good permanent road at a cost of \$3.50 is sufficient argument that with a little money and good management we can get good roads at a very small outlay.

The committee, or those members of it present, decided to call another meeting for Saturday in November at the court house at 11 o'clock. We hope every township will be represented and the people will endorse some plan so that something may be done.

The Herald and News wants one hundred and fifty more subscribers by the first of January. We will then have reached the two thousand mark. Some are coming in every week but the average is not quite sufficient, and if our friends would speak a word to their neighbors who are not taking any county paper we could easily secure the requisite number. Every family in the county should have a county paper. And yet there are a few households in this county where no newspaper goes. It is true they are few but we want to see the time when there will be none.

NOMINATION OF TOWN OFFICERS.

Meeting of Citizens Called for the Purpose of Providing for Said Nomination.

A meeting of the citizens of Newberry has been called, to be held in the opera house on Tuesday, the 3d of November, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of providing for the nomination of municipal officers and for such other business as may properly be brought before it.

The meeting will be held at night in order to give the business men a better opportunity to attend. The attendance at these meetings for the past several years has been very small. It is hoped that at the coming meeting there will be a full attendance of citizens.

SHOULD STUDY ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Railroad Commission, The Negro Preacher and the State Newspaper.

The following is from the State of yesterday: "A colored preacher of Florence has written the railroad commission stating that proper accommodations are not afforded colored persons on the line of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens railway between Greenville and Columbia. The commission communicated with President W. G. Childs of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens ordering him to investigate the circumstances and directing that if the complaint be well based he shall in future comply with the law as to equal accommodations for the two races."

President Childs has had two coaches, one for whites, and one for colored people, on the train referred to for some time.

WORK OF MISSIONS IN FAR-OFF JAPAN

DR. PEERY'S SCHOLARLY ADDRESS ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Open Door in Japan and the Things That Militate Against the Progress of the Work.

Dr. R. B. Peery, Lutheran missionary to Japan, delivered a scholarly address in the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer Wednesday night on the work in Japan. Mr. Peery, who is one of the ablest men in the Southern Lutheran Church, went to labor in the missionary fields in Japan about ten years ago. He was placed in Saga. During the time that he has labored there, as was fittingly said by the Rev. Mr. Seabrook on Wednesday night, his name has become known, not only in the Southern Church, but throughout the entire country, both on account of the great work which he has done there, and on account of his writings, which have linked Japan close to the western world.

Dr. Peery is at present in the United States on a vacation and at the request of the Lutheran Synod of the South is touring the Southern churches, telling of the work in Japan, the great opportunities there and the pressing needs.

A large audience greeted Dr. Peery in the Lutheran church on Wednesday night. Those present were well repaid for their attendance. The address was scholarly, clear-cut and forceful. Dr. Peery is very fluent in his use of the English language and his diction is beautiful. His voice scarce rose above the conversational tone, but he was eloquent, and the truth borne on his words went straight to the hearts of his hearers.

The exercises were opened with a solo beautifully rendered by Miss Susie Summer. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. J. Long, and scripture was read by the pastor, the Rev. W. L. Seabrook. The old familiar hymn, "Far in Greenland's Icy Mountains" was rendered by a select choir.

Dr. Peery was introduced by Rev. Mr. Seabrook, who spoke of the close relations which had existed between him and Dr. Peery for the past eight or ten years, and the great pleasure that he felt in introducing him on this occasion.

Dr. Peery began by saying that eleven years ago he had been permitted to stand in this church and talk about the work which he contemplated doing in Japan. After these years of practical experience in that work he was able to come back here and tell of what had been accomplished and what was yet to be accomplished.

Dr. Peery divided his address into two parts; the open door in Japan, the great opportunities there for carrying on the work; and, secondly, the adversaries of the work, the things that militate against it there.

The Lutheran mission, he said, was located on the most southern of the large group of islands, Kuyschu, an island not as large as South Carolina, but which has a population of 7,000,000. He described the topography of the country, its climate and its products. He said it was very fertile, supporting its seven millions of souls with only half the land in cultivation. The climate had a debilitating effect on account of lack of electricity and ozone in the atmosphere, but it was not unpleasant to live there. The people, he said, had adopted a great many of the customs of Western civilization. They had organized society, local government, large and well-equipped army and navy, schools, colleges, and telephone and tele-

graph systems. And yet in spite of this progress in external things the great majority of the people were ignorant, superstitious, and utterly immoral. All kinds of crime, wickedness and vice abounded. And the most surprising part of it was, there was no public sentiment to condemn this immorality. There was, he said, an utter disregard for the institution of marriage, for truth and for chastity. The people were idolatrous, bowing down to gods of wood and stone, as their fathers and forefathers did. One-half of the wealth invested in the buildings in the land was in Buddhist temples. Religion and morality had been divorced. The most religious might be the most immoral, and a man's immorality did not affect his standing in the temple or in the community. There were many large cities in Kuyschu, and in one of these, Saga, the principal mission was located, with important missions in two other large cities.

Among the things which Dr. Peery gave as constituting the open door in Japan was the fact that Japan was a land of religious liberty; the fact that it was a land of excellent facilities for traveling and living among the people, in direct contrast to China, where the people did not tolerate locomotives because they were afraid their noise would awake their dead ancestors; the great thirst of the people for Western knowledge; the fact that in recent years, with the advent of Western civilization the people had drifted rapidly away from the old faiths and were in search of a new religion.

Not only, however, was there an open door in Japan, said Dr. Peery, but the work had its adversaries. The authorities, he said, held that religion and education were utterly incompatible, and one who had gone through the schools,—and there were many excellent schools in Japan, and a number of colleges and two large universities,—came out with an extreme prejudice against religion in any form. Another thing which militated against the work was the extreme loyalty of the people to their country, their blind, fanatical patriotism, and their idea that Christianity was not friendly to Japan as a nation; their custom of worshipping ancestors, the Christian religion teaching that worship of any save God is wrong; the fact that the great masses were Buddhists, and that Buddhism actively opposed the progress of the work; the character of many of the representatives of Western civilization living in Japan, many of whom were even more immoral than the people of the country.

In spite of all these things that militated against it, said Dr. Peery, the work was growing and progressing. Truth and Right were on its side and Truth and Right would prevail. As sure as God's word was true, Christianity would ultimately prevail. The prejudice in Saga against the work had been largely overcome. Ten years in Saga had produced 150 converts, but that was only a small part of the work which had been accomplished. Dr. Peery said that one of the native preachers in Saga at the time of his conversion was a manufacturer of wholesale liquors and a large wholesale dealer in liquors. When he was converted he did not wait until he sold out his stock to quit the business, but he broke up every cask that his liquor might not destroy any one else, and now there was not a man in Japan who hated liquor more strongly. He gave numerous examples of the quality of the converts.

One other thing, and one most important, which militated against the work in Japan, and to which he

last called attention, was the utter indifference of many of the people at home. In eloquent words he pictured sin-stricken Japan and her needs and pleaded for the support of the work.

At the close of the address prayer was offered by Dr. E. P. McClintock and a collection was taken for missions.

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NOTICE.

A CITIZENS' MEETING IS HEREBY called to be held in the opera house on Tuesday, November 3d, 1903, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of providing for the nomination of municipal officers for the next ensuing year, and for such other business as may be properly brought before it.
COLE. L. BLEASE, Chairman.
FRED. H. DOMINICK, Sec.

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